

Q. #1401

DOCUMENT 2727

NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, after having been duly sworn, testified at No. 99, I. de la Rama St., Iloilo City, Panay Island, on 2 November 1945, as follows:

Q State your name, age, address, nationality and occupation.

A Nonito Tubungbarwa, 27 years old, Santa Ysabel St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Filipino, occupation painter.

Q Do you expect to remain at your present address, or do you expect to move?

A Yes. I expect to remain at my present address.

Q We understand that you may know of atrocities committed by the Japanese MPs while they were in Panay. Will you kindly explain us your association with the Japanese at the time that the atrocities were committed?

A We were prisoners of the Japanese MPs in the Provincial Jail, Iloilo City, from July 5, 1943, until September 9, 1943. On September 9, 1943, we were lined up by Sgt. MANABE, the warden, and those physically fit were forced into service as "cargadors", to carry the equipment of the Japanese in a punitive expedition.

Q Will you kindly describe the details surrounding the atrocities of which you have knowledge?

A On the morning of September 10, 1943, we were loaded into trucks, together with the bundles that we were to carry. Each one of us was assigned a Japanese officer, whose equipment we were to carry. I was assigned to Lt. OTSUKA, who worked under Captain WATANABE. When we arrived at Ipassi, the Japanese sent out a patrol and brought back three Filipino civilians; two boys and one girl. After questioning these three all night, while they were tied to a stake, the next morning the entire group left, and the three victims were beheaded by a Japanese officer whose name I do not know. Following this, two of my companions were killed. They were cargadors and were killed because they could not carry their burden any longer. They were beheaded by Mess Sgt. HIRATA. We arrived at Barrio Lungao, and we saw that Japanese soldiers were already rounding up Filipino civilians. We saw that they were questioning these civilians; men, women, children and even old men. After questioning them, the Japanese soldiers and officers started killing all the civilians and throwing the bodies to the fire. The whole barrio was set afire. Farther on, we came to a place where three Chinese families were located. These Chinese, were later on separated and killed. At the next barrio, Salangan, the first group of Japanese soldiers had already caught a large number of civilians. When we left, they killed all the civilians, after getting information from them.

Q Up to this time, how many people would you say were killed?

A Around 150 persons.

Q Do you know who did the actual executions?

A Yes. I personally saw Captain WATANABE, P. O. SHIN, of the MPs and Mess Sgt. HIRATA, personally cut off the heads of the civilians, who were made to kneel, with their hands tied behind their backs.

Q Do you know the names of any other people killed?

A Yes. I know of one Chinese family, because they were from Jaro which is the place I live. Their name was Y CHIA.

- Q Do you know the reason the Japanese gave for killing these people?
- A The first question asked by the Japanese, was if there were any guerrillas around. The civilians answered negatively. The next question was if they had helped any Filipino soldiers passing by the town. When the civilians denied that they helped the Filipino soldiers, the Japanese killed them.
- Q Did these punitive expeditions continue to kill civilians after this time?
- A Yes. I was with them for 14 days, and I witnessed many killings. From Passi, we passed Mungao, Salangan, till we reached the Headquarters of the Filipino guerrillas in Barrio Jimomomua Nueva Inencion. I know of two families killed. One family was Captain Mariano LIM, 35 years of age, who was killed with his whole family. He was a guerrillero. His wife was about 33. He had 3 children, whose names I do not remember, about 14, 12 and 8. I personally saw SHIN behead this entire family. After this, there were not so many civilians killed, due to the fact that we were able to advise them in advance, as to how to answer the questions regarding guerrillas. We learned that if they admitted that they had helped the guerrillas, the Japanese believed that they were telling the truth and left them alone, and we told them to answer the Japanese questions in this manner.
- Q Do you remember the names of any of the other that were on the punitive expedition, outside of WATANABE, HIRATA, and SHIN?
- A Yes. Sergeant MATSUZAKI, who was tall, rather good-looking, who was assigned to another group. His distinguishing feature was a scar about 3 inches long on the left cheek. Also Lt. OTSUKA, who took part in the beheadings and tortures of the civilians during the entire trip. He was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, well built, about 170 pounds. Each time he spoke, his upper teeth were bared. He had a long, large, thick mustache which drooped down on both sides of his lips. He was fierce looking and was known as the "Butcher." He was directly under Captain WATANABE in the Iloilo High School Garrison.
- Q Can you give us more details of the atrocities as they occurred?
- A When we were about to leave Jimomomua, all the civilians were rounded up and asked personally one by one, by Capt. WATANABE, if they were any relation to the BALLEZA family. After all the civilians were questioned, about one-half of them told them that they were related to the BALLEZAS. The civilians thought that if they were relatives of the Ballezas, they would not be harmed, because the Ballezas were prominent people. After they were picked out, they were separated into two groups. The first group, headed by Balleza, were taken to one place, and the officers took the rifles from the soldiers, and shot all the civilians in the group. After killing the civilians, they threw the bodies to the fire. They burned the whole barrio. In one barrio, the Japanese officers were questioning one Filipino. W.O. SHIN personally questioned this man, interpreted by OGINO. While he was being questioned, this man bit the hand of OGINO and tried to escape. He was caught by the Japanese and tied by the feet. He was dragged in this way back to the place where he attempted to escape. When the soldiers arrived at the place, they hit the man in the head, rendering him unconscious. One officer went to the place where the civilians were placed. They took from the group one woman and her 6 children, ranging in ages from 1 to 12 years old. The 1 year old baby was still sucking from the mother. They took this woman with the children to the place where the man was lying,

and they asked her if the man was her husband. She said that he was not her husband. The children were then asked if the man was their father. The children, crying, said that he was not their father. They then took the woman back with her children, and took another girl. They asked the girl if that woman was the wife of the unconscious man. The girl was threatened, and she said that the man was the husband of that certain woman. After that, they went back and took the woman and her children to the place, and they took the baby away and smashed it against the road. The blood splattered on my clothes because I was about 5 meters from the scene of the atrocity. The officer that did this was Captain WATANABE. Meanwhile, other soldiers took hold of the children, holding them by the feet and using them as clubs, beating the man and woman with them until they were both unconscious. WATANABE and SHIN called the Japanese soldiers, and instructed them to bash the head of the man. They used the butts of their rifles to do this, and they destroyed the man's head. The man died and his body was thrown into the fire. When the woman regained consciousness, she was dragged together with her children, to the fire. When they were dragged, the children were dead. They were killed when they were used as clubs. When we were about to leave, they took from the group some civilians and took them to the foot of the hills. There they were made to kneel, and their heads were cut off. They were around 18 civilians, including three children. More than 650 civilians were killed during the 14 days I acted as "cargador." At another place, which I do not remember, two girls were caught with a Filipino guerrillero, and one of the girls was pregnant. In the evening, they were made to dance completely naked before the Japanese soldiers, as well as ourselves until they were exhausted. The next morning, I heard Captain WATANABE give the order for these girls to be killed, and I saw the soldiers take them to a place a short distance from where we were, and there they were bayoneted in the back and killed. After 14 days, I received permission from OTSUKA to return to Iloilo by motor launch from Ajuy, because I was unable to do any work due to swollen legs and sores all over my back. My life was spared, probably due to the fact that I spoke some Japanese and had on occasions acted as interpreter for them.

Q Do you know the names of any of the victims of these atrocities?
A No. I did not know them.

Q Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
A Yes. There are many other incidents of which I could tell you, but they are similar to the atrocities described above and I did not know the names of any of the people who were killed.

/s/ Nonito Tubungbanwa
NONITO TUBUNGBANWA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES }
CITY OF ILOILO } SS

I, NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 3 pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Nonito Tubungbanwa
NONITO TUBUNGBANWA

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of November 1945.

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/s/ James R. Lynch
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
01326712 Investigating Officer,
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., 01326712, Inf. and MARIANO A. YENKO JR., 1st Lt., O-22509, Inf. (PA), certify that on the 2nd day of November 1945, personally appeared before us NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

/s/ James R. Lynch
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
01326712 Investigating Officer,
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

City of Iloilo

2 November, 1945

/s/ Mariano A. Yenke Jr.
MARIANO A. YENKO JR., 1st Lt., Inf.
(PA) O-22509 Investigating Officer
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section,
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the
Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached
photostatic copy of the affidavit of NONITO TUBUNGBANWA
is a true and correct reproduction of the original
affidavit; and that a signed and sworn copy of
said affidavit is presently on file with this
Section.

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter
Alva C. Carpenter,
Chief, Legal Section.

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard
Sworn to before me this 29th day
of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court

部外秘

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ニト・ヅングバンク、一九四五年十一月二日「パネー」島「イロイロ」市「デ・ラ・ラマ」街一、九九番地ニ於テ正式ニ宣誓、後次、如ク證言シタ。

Doc.

問、

貴方、姓名、年令、住所、國籍、職業ヲ述ベナサイ。

答、

ニト・ヅングバンク、ニセボ、「イロイロ」市「ヤロ」サント・イザベル街、フィリピン人、職業ハ画家ニス。

問、

貴方、現在ノ住所ニ留ル積リデスカ、ソレトモ移轉スル積リデスカ。

答、

ハイ。私ハ現在ノ住所ニ留ル積リデス。

問、

我々ハ貴方が日本憲兵ガ「パネー」ニ居タ時、犯シタ残虐行為ニ就イテ知ツテ居ルカモ知レナイト考ヘテ居ルデス。残虐行為ガ行ハレタ當時、貴方ト日本人ト、關係ヲ説明シテ戴キタイデスカ。

答、

私達ハ一九四三年七月五日カラ一九四三年九月九日迄「イロイロ」市、地方刑務所デ日本憲兵捕虜トナツテ居マシタ。一九四三年、九月九日ニ私達ハ監守「マナベ」軍曹ニ依ツテ整列サセラレテ、身体、丈夫ナ者ハ「荷役人夫」トシテ討伐遠征、日本軍、装具ヲ運搬スルタメ強制的ニ使役ニサレマシタ。

問、

貴方が御存知、残虐行為ニ附随シタ詳細ヲ御説明下サイマセンカ。

答、

一九四三年九月十日、朝、私達ハ、私達が運ブタ荷物ト一諸ニトラックニ乗セラレマシタ。私達、銘々ニ日本將校ガ一名割リ當テラレ、私達ハソノ人ノ装具ヲ運ブタトニナツテ居マシタ。私ハ「ワタ」ベシ大尉ノ下デ働イテ居タ「オウツカ」少尉ニ割當テラレマシタ。私達が「バス」ニ到着シタ時、日本人ハ「巡査隊」ヲ派遣シ、二人ノ少年ト一人ノ少女、三人ノフィリピン人ノ住民ヲ連シテ歸リマシタ。彼等ヲ杭ニ縛リツテ四直イ

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テ終夜此等三人ヲ訊問シタ後、翌朝一行ハ全部出発シマシタ。ソシテ三人ノ犠牲者ハ私が名前ヲ知ラナイ一日本將校ニ首ヲ斬ラレマシタ。此レニ續イテ、私ノ仲間ノ二人ガ殺サレマシタ。彼等ハ荷役人夫デ彼等ノ荷物ヲ最早運搬出来ナカッタ理由デ殺サレマシタ。彼等ハ炊事ノ軍曹ニシラシニ依ッテ首ヲ斬ラレマシタ。私達ハ「ルンガオ」部落ニ到着シマシタ。ソシテ日本兵ガ既ニ「フリッピン」人ノ住民ヲ將リ集メテ居タラ見マシタ。私達ハ彼等ガ此等ノ住民ヲ訊問シテ居タラ見マシタ。男、女、子供、老人デサヘモデス。彼等ヲ訊問シタ後、日本兵及將校ハ全住民ヲ殺シ始メ死体ヲ火中ニ投ジ始メマシタ。全部落ハ放火サレマシタ。更に進ミテ、私達ハ三ツノ中國人家族ノ住ンデ居ル所ヘ来マシタ。此等ノ中國人ハ後ニ離レ離レニサレテ殺サレマシタ。次ノ部落「サルガン」デハ、日本兵ノ最初ノ一團ハ既ニ多ク勢ノ住民ヲ捕ヘテ居リマシタ。私達ガ出發スル時、彼等ハ住民カラ情報ヲ得タ後、住民ヲ全部殺害シマシタ。

問答問

現在マデ何人殺サシタト思ヒマスカ。

一五〇名位デス。

貴方ハ誰ガ實際ニ殺害ヲ行ハタカ知テ居リマスカ。

答

ハイ。私ハ憲兵ノ「ワタナベ」大尉、シン憲兵進尉及炊事軍曹ニシタしが自ラ住民ノ首ヲ斬リ落スノヲ自分デ見マシタ。住民ハ兩テラ後チニ縛ラレテ跪ツカセラレマシタ。

No. 2 問答

貴方ハ誰カ他ニ殺サシタ人ノ姓名ヲ知ッテ居リマスカ。

ハイ。私ハ三ツノ中國人家族事ヲ知ッテ居リマ

答 問

答 問

ス。何故ナラバ、彼等ハ私ノ住ンデ居ルコヤロシカラ
来テ居タクラデス。彼等ノ名前ハ、ワイ、チア、デ
シタ。

責方ハ此等ノ住民ヲ殺スニ對シテ日本人が與ヘ
タ理由ヲ知ツテ居リマス。

日本人ノ訊ネタ日取初ノ質問ハ、附近ニ不正
規兵が居ルカ否カデシタ。住民ハ否ト回答シ
タ。次ノ質問ハ、彼等が所ヲ通過スルフリッピ
ン兵ヲ誰カ助ケタ事かアツタカ否カデシタ。
住民がフリッピン兵ヲ助ケタ事ヲ否定スルト、
日本人ハ彼等ヲ殺シマシタ。

其ノ後モ此等ノ討伐隊ハ住民ヲ殺シ續ケタノ
デスカ。

ハイ、私ハ十四日間、彼等ト一緒ニ居リマシタ。
ソシテ、多クノ殺害ヲ目撃シマシタ。コバツスイ
カラ私達ハコムンガオ、コサルンガンヲ過ギ又
エバ、インヴエン、シオン、コジモムア、部落ニ
在ルフリッピン人ノ正規軍ノ司令部ニ到着
シマシタ。私ハニ家族が殺サレタノヲ知ツテ居リ
マス。一ツノ家族ハ、三十五才ノマリアノ、リム大
尉デ、彼ハ家族全部ト共ニ殺サレマシタ。彼ハ
不正規兵デシタ。彼ノ妻ハ三十三才位デシタ。名前
ハ覺エテ居リマセンが、彼ハ十四才、十二才、ハハ
位ノ子供が三人アリマシタ。私自身コシンカ此
ノ家族ノ首ヲ全部斬リ落スヲ見マシタ。此後
ハ、私達が住民ニ不正規兵ニ関スル質問ニ答ヘル
方法ヲ前以テ警告スル事が出来タメ、住民ハ余
リ沢山ハ殺サレマセンデシタ。若シ住民が不正規兵ヲ
助ケタ事ガアルト認メルト、日本人ハ彼等が真
実ヲ語ッテ居ルト信ジテ、彼等ヲ解放スルコト
云ノ事ヲ私達ハ知ツタノデス、ソレデ、私達ハ日本
人ノ質問ニハ此ノ様ニ答ヘル様ニト彼等ニ話シマシタ。

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問

答

「ワタダ」、「ヒラタ」、「シン」以外ニ、討伐遠征ニ加ハツタ者ヲ他ニ覺エテ居リマスカ。
ハイ。「マツザキ」軍曹デ、背が高クムシ
口好男子デ、他ノ一隊ニ配属サレテ居リマシ
ク。彼、著シイ特長ハ左ノ頬ニ長サ三時
程ノ傷痕ガアツタ事デス。其他「オウツ
カ」少尉デ、彼ハ全行程中、住民ノ斬首
及拷問ニ加ハリマシタ。彼ハ身長五呎一。
吋位デ、体格が良ク、体重二七〇ポンド程デ
シタ。彼ハ詔ス度ニエ齒ガ露出シマシタ。
彼ニハ長イ、大キナ、厚イ口髭ガアツテ、ソレガ
彼ノ口唇ノ西側ニ垂レ下ツテ居リマシタ。
彼ハ若ルニ顔付デ「屠殺者」ノ嫌名デ知
ラレテ居リマシタ。彼ハ「イロイロ」中學校
守備隊デ、「ワタナベ」大尉ノ直屬デシタ。
貴方ハ残虐行為ガ起ツタ通りニ更ニ詳細ニ
説明出来マスカ。

私達ガ「ジモモア」ヲ出發シヨウトシテ居
時、住民ハ全部狩リ集メラレテ「ワタナベ」
大尉ニ依ツテ一人ツ、個人的ニ彼等ガ「バレザ」
家ト何カ關係ガアルカ如何カラ訊問サレマシ
タ。全住民ガ訊問サレタ後、彼等ノ半数ハ
「バレザ」家ノ親戚デアルト詔シマシタ。住
民ハ「バレザ」家ハ著名ナ人マデアルカラ、若シ
彼等ガ「バレザ」家ノ親戚ナラバ、彼等ハ
危害ヲ加ヘラレナイダロウト考ヘマシタ。
彼等ハ撰ビ出サレテカラ、ニツノ群ニ
分離サレマシタ。「バレザ」ヲ長トス
ル第一群ハ一ヶ所ニ連シテ行カレマシタ。

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ソレヲ將校連、兵隊カラ小銃ヲ取テ其ノ群、全住民ヲ射撃
シタ。住民ヲ殺害後、彼等ノ死体ヲ火ノ中ニ投ジタ。彼等、全部
落テ煖ヲ種ヲシテ、或ハ部落ニ日本將校連ガ一人、ソレニ
人ヲ訊問シテ居リタ。ソレニ准尉自身カオデ、通訳、此男
ヲ訊問シタ。此男、訊問ガシテ居タ時、オデ、ソレヲ以テ逃
グトシタ。彼、日本人ニ捕ヘラセ、足ヲ縛リシタ。彼、カウシテ、彼等最
初逃セタ金ノ場所ニ引キツリ戻セシタ。兵隊連、其ノ處ニ到
着キタ時、彼等、此男、頭部ヲ殺シ、人事不省ニ落込シタ。
一將校ガ住民、金ニテ居タ場所ニ行キシタ。彼等ノ群、中カラ
一人、婦人トオカ、十三才ニ互ニ絞サ、六人、子供ヲ連シ出シタ。
一才ニル赤ニオ、未タ母ノ乳ヲ吸フ居リシタ。彼等、子供ト一緒
ニ此婦人ヲ田ガ倒シ居ル場所ニ連シ行キシタ。ソレヲ彼等、
其ノ田ガ絞サ、天デアルカ否ヲ彼等ニ訊ネシタ。彼等、彼、彼女
ノ夫ヲト云ヒシタ。今度、子供連ガ彼ノ父親デアルカ否ヲ訊
ネラシタ。子供連、泣キテ父ヲト云ヒシタ。彼等、ソレヲ
子供連ト一緒ニ婦人ヲ連シ戻リ、元ノ人、少女ヲ連シ出シタ。
彼等、婦人、其ノ意識不明ノ田ガ事デアルカ如何カラ訊ネシタ。
其ノカセ、威嚇カレソ、其ノ田ガ、婦人、天デアル申シタ。
其カ、彼等、虎ヲ來テ、婦人ト子供現場ニ連シ來シタ。ソレヲ
彼等、赤ニテ奪ヒ、路ニ打テ碎キシタ。私、残存行爲現
場カ、約五メートル、所ニ居リシタ。血ガ私ノ衣服ニ、ネカリマシタ。
此ヲ行、將校、ソレヲ大尉デシ、其ノ間、他、兵隊連、
子供連ヲ捕テ彼等、足ヲソコメ、彼等ヲ棍棒トシ、使テ、
男ト女ト両方共失神スルデ、彼等ヲ殴打シタ。ソレヲ大尉ト
シ、日本兵ヲ呼ビ、彼等ニ其ノ男、頭部ヲ碎キト指示シマ
シタ。彼等、此ヲモルニ、銃床ヲ用ヒ、ソレヲ彼等ノ男、頭部ヲ碎
キシタ。男、死テ、彼ノ死体、火ノ中ニ投ジシタ。婦人ガ意識ヲ
回復シタ時、彼女、子供連ト一緒ニ火ノ所ニ引キツリシタ。彼
等ヲ引キツラシタ時、子供連、死ニテ居タ。
彼等ヲ棍棒トシ、用ヒシタ時、殺シタ。私連ガ夜ニ
コトシタ時、彼等ノ群、中カラ若干名、住民ヲ捕ヘ、山麓ニ連
シ行キシタ。其處ニ彼等、跪カセ、彼等、首ノ切リ落サシタ。

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彼等三人、子供々入る約十八名、住民を殺し、私を荷役人夫として行動し、十四日同三六五名以て、住民を殺害せしむ。私、憤へて居り、そこをその場所にて三人、となりつゝいゝ不正現女と一婦を連捕せし少女一人、妊娠して居り、夕方彼等、日本兵及武を前に疲し果ては金裸体で踊らせしむ。翌朝、私に、つゝ十へ大尉が、此等少女を殺す命令を與へ、つゝ聞かざり。兵隊達が私を、居る場所、近うに彼等を行進スルヲ見たり。ソレ其處で彼等、背部を銃剣で刺して殺せしむ。十四日後、私に、アゲエシカウと蒸気船をアロイモニ歸し許可ヲアウツモカラ受ケたり。何故なら、私に、つゝ足下有申全面、爛れ、つゝ此以て働、事々出来、つゝカタクラデ、つゝ、恐らく、私が多少日本語ヲ話さるコト又時、彼等、爲ニ通訳ヲ勤メタリ、つゝ、私、生命に助カラ、デ、つゝ。

問、貴方、此等、残虐行為、犠牲者、姓名、誰ヲ知テ居り、つゝ。

答、つゝ、私、名前、知り、セ、デ、つゝ。

問、貴方、此、陳述、何、更ニ附加ス事ヲヤリ、つゝ。

答、つゝ、私、貴方ニテ話出来、事件、他、沢山アリ、つゝ、其事、上ニ述、残虐行為、同様、殺害セシム人々、名前、誰、モ、知り、セ、デ、つゝ。

ノニト、ツフニグバニワノ署ノ

アメリカ合衆國

イロイロ市

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私、ノニト、ツフニグバニワノ、正式ニ宣誓シ、三頁ヨリ成ル此處ニ令マシ、私ニ對シ、訊問及、回答、上記、轉寫ヲ讀ミ、且、解、私、知、且、信ズ、限リ、於テ、眞實ナシ事ヲ陳述致シ、

ノニト、ツフニグバニワノ署ノ

一八四五年、十一月二日、私、面前ニ於テ署名、宣誓セリ

戦争犯罪調査派遣隊

調査將校、〇一三二六七一

歩兵少尉、ニエーウス・R・リンチ

No. 6

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証 明 書

我等、歩兵少尉、一三三六七二番、シエーヴス・R・リニ4及(PA)歩
兵中尉、一三三五〇九番、マリヤ・A・イエニコ JR、一九四五年十一月二日、
ニト・ツブングバニロ自身を我等の面前に來り、訊問せしむ數々、
質問ニ上記、回答ヲナシタルコト、又彼、証言ヲ轉寫セシム後、上記
ニト・ツブングバニロ、轉寫ヲ讀ミ、我等の面前に署名シタルコトヲ
証明ス。

イロイロ市

一九四五年十一月二日

戦争犯罪調査派遣隊

調査将校、一三三六七二番

歩兵少尉 シエーヴス・R・リニ4

戦争犯罪調査派遣隊

調査将校(PA) 一三三五〇九

歩兵中尉 マリヤ・A・イエニコ JR

Doc 2727

證明書

本職、聯合國軍最高司令官總司令部法務部長
「ア・ビ・シ・カーベニター」に添付して「エド・ツング・バニ・ロ」の供書
「寫眞複寫」の供書原本ヨリ、二真正なる複寫たること、並ニ右
の供書、署名及び宣誓を以テし、謄本、現在本法務部ニヨリ
保管せられてあること、茲ニ證明スルモノナリ

法務部長

「ア・ビ・シ・カーベニター」署名

証人

ジョージ・R・プリチャード 署名

西一九四六年十月二十九日日本東京ニ本職、面前ニ於
宣誓スル

即決裁判所、歩兵大尉

ジョージ・R・プリチャード 署名